AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3036.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1788.

The cuſtomary method of making POT-ASH *uſed in the ſtate of New-York.*

AFTER having got together a quantity of aſhes, and having made the convenient veſſels for extracting the lye, and fixed two large kettles of caſt iron (containing about 90 gallons and worth about 34 dollars a piece) on a furnace, or in maſonry, you begin by filling them with lye which runs out of the tubs, in which in the firſt inſtance the aſhes were put. Afterwards, by the aſſiſtance of a fire, which muſt be kept up by continually feeding it, it produces a gradual evaporation, which carries off the watery parts, and leaves a ſaline ſubſtance in the bottom of the kettles.---In order to obtain a large quantity of theſe ſalts, you continue filling the kettles during the ſpace of one or two days. There is however no limited time, the quantity of ſaline ſubſtance depending entirely on the ſtrength of the lye and the goodneſs of the aſhes. The cuſtom I purſued was to ſtop as ſoon as I thought there was about two hundred pounds weight, which occupied about one fourth of the kettle. As ſoon as you have got things thus far, you muſt leſſen the fire, and ſtir up the ſalts as much as you can, in order that the remainder of the boiling may be entirely dried; then fill the furnace with dry ſplit wood (which ought to be prepared for the purpoſe) to ſuch a degree as to heat the bottom of the kettle red hot: this exceſſive heat will quickly enflame the vegetable oil, which is found mixed with the ſalts. This you ſoon perceive, for from the deep black which they were they become a grayiſh brown. As ſoon as this ſhade or appearance is become general, you leſſen the fire, the matter becomes cold, and you then put it in barrels.

It is neceſſary that theſe barrels ſhould be made of ſtaves of the beſt quality of white oak, thicker than is made uſe of for common purpoſes, containing 36 gallons, and bound with 18 or 20 hoops; thoſe which I formerly made uſe of weighed about 50lb.---Theſe ſalts being thus carefully placed in very tight barrels, may afterwards be taken out, and put any where you pleaſe (except in a cellar) without fear of the air's diſſolving them. In this ſtate the Pot-Aſh is ſent to market.---Your cooper cannot be too careful in the choice of his materials, as well as in the ſhape of the barrels; for if they admit the air, the ſalts will diſſolve, and run out through the crevices. Each barrel ought to weigh about 250 or 300lbs; this difference proceeds from the pieces which you take out of the kettle being large or ſmall.---This is the method of making what is called in this country POT-ASH. Some little time after the peace, this article ſold at a much higher price than that which goes by the name of PEARL-ASH. The greateſt care muſt be taken in the choice of your kettles, *i. e.* the iron muſt be of the beſt quality, that they may not crack during the violence of the laſt operation. You muſt be equally careful of not filling them too full of lye, that they may not be made ſuddenly cold. The ſmalleſt deviation from theſe directions will crack them, and of courſe render them uſeleſs.

The Method of making PEARL-ASH.

THE proceſs of this is exactly the ſame as the Pot-Aſh; that is to ſay, by the above mode of boiling you muſt endeavour to get as much ſalt in each of the kettles as you poſſibly can. When they have begun to thicken, diminiſh the fire by degrees, taking care to keep it ſo much alive as to dry what remains in the kettles; then take it out, and put it in an oven, of the conſtruction deſcribed below, in order to purify it, by means of the flames, of all its heterogeneous or impure parts, and to make it as white as ſnow. Nothing is more ſimple than this proceſs, when the oven and its little furnace are properly conſtructed.

Some Ideas reſpecting the OVEN *and* FURNACE *for drying and purifying the* POT-ASH.

IT is compoſed of two parts; the lower part is an arch of 4 feet and a half deep, and 18 inches wide. The length-ways of this lower part or furnace you place bars of iron at a little diſtance from each other, in order to ſupport the wood that is to be burnt. The upper part is an oven of an oblong ſhape, narrower at mouth than at the back, the top or ceiling of which is made as low as poſſible, that is to ſay, from 10 to 14 inches. There is in the bottom of this oven a communication with the part below, (which is not more than 8 or 9 inches diſtant) called *the throat*, the ſize of which is 6 by 4 inches. This muſt be contracted towards the middle part of the thickneſs; by this means the flames, drawn by the current of air, precipitate themſelves directly towards the paſſage, the bottom part of which is formed like a funnel; thro' this they paſs into the upper part, and ſpreading upwards in the furnace, are repelled by the low ſloping ſhape of the ceiling, upon the ſalts, before they can eſcape at the mouth, through which the ſalts were put in. This does not fail to deſtroy the impure matter, which riſes of different colours, and is carried off in a black thick ſmoke. During this operation, a man, with a large iron rake, keeps continually raking and ſtirring up the ſalts, in order to expoſe every part to the flames. Three quarters of an hour is ſufficient for each baking or burning. The wood which you make uſe of ought to be ſplit very ſmall, and rendered as inflammable as poſſible, in order to produce a ſtrong and powerful flame. As ſoon as the furnace is a little cooled, you take out the *pearled* pot-aſh with a ſhovel, and lay it on a large ſtone plate, at the time you put it in the barrels, the ſtrength and ſolidity of which requires as much care as thoſe for the pot-aſh. The difficulty of conſtructing this furnace lies only in giving a proper ſhape to the throat or paſſage, and to the arched ceiling. The firſt is deſtined to take in as large a body of flames as poſſible, and to force them by means of the compreſſion to ſpread upwards in the oven; the ſecond, to repel them *equally* on the ſalts, before they eſcape again through the mouth.

The pearl-aſh is much heavier than the pot-aſh, becauſe of its being conſolidated by the baking, and decreaſed in ſize; wherefore you may put a much greater weight of it in each barrel.

The furnance, or lower part, ought to be built of the beſt qualified bricks, if they can be procured, and the bottom of the upper part, or oven, to be covered with a plate of caſt iron, ſurrounded with a border or edge 3 inches high, where it can be got or afforded.

General Obſervations.

IT is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of the method of extracting the lye from the aſhes----Let tubs be made of white pine ſtaves, each large enough to contain 25 buſhels of aſhes: it will be well to uſe a falſe bottom full of holes, placed about 4 inches above the real bottom, on which you may put ſome hay or ſtraw, before you lay the aſhes on it. The beſt aſhes are thoſe made of green wood. The finer you ſplit your wood, the greater is the quantity of ſalt to any certain number of buſhels. You may generally compute 5 or 600 to produce a ton of pot-aſh, 2240lbs. to a ton. The aſhes made of wood that is roſiny or pitchy, not only produce nothing, but prevent the coalition and thickening of the ſalts. Your collection of aſhes ought to be put on planks as you gather them, without which the dampneſs of the earth will extract its ſtrength. In ſome places, in order to extract the lye, they make uſe of large ſquare places, made of pine boards, like ciſterns; but tubs are to be preferred, becauſe it is the neceſt and moſt certain way.

Such is the method which a careful and judicious perſon has followed during three years, and in which he has the moſt perfect confidence from experience.

A LANDHOLDER.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 16th, 1788.

A.

JOHN Allen. John Arthur (2.) Thomas Armſtrong. James Adam (2.) James Abernethy. Robert Allan. Richard Adams. Johan Andres. Lawrence Allwine. Dr. Attmore.

B.

Charles Bryan, (2) Cradock Burnell. David Bode. Wm. Baird. Peter Barriere. John Britton. Henry Beck. James Brooks. Thomas Bowlby, ſenior, (2.) Stephen Bardin. Andrew or Robert Breakey. Robert Beard. Michael Billmeyer, *Germantown*. Thomas Baird. Joſeph Byrnes (2.) John or Edward Brock. Archibald and John Blair. M. A. R. Bondfield, and Co. Henry Baker. Capt. Henry Bediken. George Bulkley (2.) Garret Barry. Robert Burchan. Mr. Briſon. Catalin Budrow. William Bates. Jacob Bunner. Laurent Betbeder. William Brown. Mathew Bennet. Capt. Salvador Buch. John Burridge. Chriſtian Burke. Daniel Britt. Capt. John Briſe. Thomas Bradley. Mary Butler. Jacob Bunner. Capt. John Brazing. John Bitwick. David Burns. John Browne.

C.

Monſ. Cenas. David Craig. Joſeph Chambers. Dr. Geo. Campbel. Dr. Alexander Cumins. Church Clinton. William Curry. Theophilus Caſſart. Kendal Coſes. Thomas D. Colvill. John Crawford. Mary Cabeen. Nancy Chapman. Anthony Crothers. Walton Carithers. John Campbell. Rev. James Clark'n. Capt. Robert Caldwell (2.) William Clare. John Churchman. John Connor. Meſſrs. Coarſe and Coarſe. Bernard Coxe. Owen Cafry. Col. Thomas Craig, *Morriſtown*. David Callaghan. Henry Clogher. John Cupper. Charles Copper. William Cramer. Jane Cook. Peter Cockran. Nathaniel Cooke. Catharine Corniſh. Daniel Crotty. Mon. de la Confourque. Mon. Colle. Mon. de la Combe. James Craig. Benjamin Carr. Roſe Champion. Suſanna Cavill. Lawrence Cooke. Neill Cockran. Dela Coute. Daniel Crowneen. Daniel Clancy. Joſeph Caulman. Mon. L'Abbe O Conner. Thomas Clerſon. Mary Carr. John Cochran. William Chriſtian. John Cronin. Mary Connor. Brine Connelly.

D.

James Duthoit, Mars Dixon, Joſeph Darrah, James Dallet, Terence Donely, James Duncan, Arthur Dogan, Alexander Dunce, William Donnon, John Denny, James Duncan, John Drew, Jacob Downing. John Dickey, Thomas Dauget, Hugh Dalrymple (2,) Mon de Champes, Arnold Henry Dohrman, David Dennet, Joſeph Dearman, Thomas Dickemineer, *New-Jerſey*, Andrew Douglaſs, Henry Driver, John Downes, Henry Deloreſt, Henry Downes, William Auguſtus Dundas, John Daughney, Gideon Dellines, David Dugan, William Downs, John Dunbar.

E.

Dr. Expreſs, Sophia Eyres, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Thomas Edenſor, Benjamin Evans, William Evans, Andrew Elbowe, Henry Erens, Andrew Ellicott, Capt. John Eve, Oſwell Eve, Joſeph Ellis, John Exeter, Mon. Eyſſaulier (2.) Joſeph Elam.

F.

Richard Fleet, Jacob Flecher (2) John Fitzſimons, Jacob Ford, Roger Fields (2.) Hannah Farra, David Francis, Robert Fiſher, Mr. Fell, Sarah Fithian, George Foreſyth, Rev. Robert Findlay, Capt. Alexander Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Thomas Forſyth, Mon. de la Foreſt (2,) James Fox, Edmond Flinn, Ludwick Farmer, Miſs Foyerty.

G.

Martha Green, Richard Green (2,) James Gerie, John Gilmore, William Gileſpie Mrs. Goodridge, Eleanor Green, Miſs Elizabeth Gamble, Ann Gamble, Morris Goff, Dr. James Gardette, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Gibbs, David Graham, Mary Girrard, Mr. Expence, George Guerin, Iſaac Gilbert, Thomas George, William Gliſon, Peter Gruber, Hannah Gibbons, William Goldſmith, Nathan Gillan, Andrew Gilkyſon, James Gibbiſon, James Gillace.

H

Chriſtian Hubbert, James Ham, Dr. E. Holms, Ruben Harriott, John or William Hutchins, William Hill, Jane Handkings, Mrs. Jane Hunter, Mary Houſe, John Harriſon, Adam Hoops, Benjamin Hare, James and Samuel Hill, Eleanor Healy, John Henry, John Hay, Alexander Hawthorn, Robert Hiddleſton (2.) John B. Huron, Thomas Hutchinſon, Thomas Hunter, James Hill, Mark Hartley, William Hunter, John Hayes, Henry Howell, Stephen Hayes, William Hornby, Benjamin Houſton, Catharine Hallimore, Samuel Holms, John Harriſon, Henry Horvell, Capt. Thomas Holland, James Hogan, Michael Hogan, John Higgins, Catharine Honygrate, Mrs. Haſſenclever, James Heſlip, William Harriſon, William Hutchinſon, John Hutchinſon, James Huxley, Capt. John Huxley, Robert Hume, Francis Hamilton.

I

Hannah Jones, Sarah Jones, James Johnſton, William Jacobs, Mrs. Jennings, Barent Jacobs, Catharine Jacobſon, David Jackſon, Hannah Jones, Richard Johns, John Irwin, Humphry Irwin, Joſhua Jones, Rev. Samuel Jones, Henry Jennings, John Jolly, John Jack (2.)

K.

Oliver Kimps, Richard Kear, Samuel Kerr, Edward Killey, Hugh King, Mon. Karle Kogler, Philip Kollock, Edward Kerau. James Kennedy, William Knight, *Mount Holly*. Joſeph Kean, Thomas Kennan, Andrew Kilpatrick, Benjamin Wm. Keyzer.

L

Samuel Lewis, Robert Leonard, John Lane, Mary Luckey, Joſeph Loremor, Mrs. Lenof, Ann Lorimer, Elizabeth Loane, Samſon Levy, William Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Alexander Lillie, F. Louaſon, Joſeph Lentmon, Eliſa Langdoie, Martha Lyons, Rebecca Lewis, Thomas Leaming 2, Dr. Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Benjamin Lownſbury, Richard Latchford, Peter Lee, William Lang, Samuel Lazarus, Elizabeth Long, Monſ. Leſpinne, William Leron (2) John L. Leib, Charles Londt, Daniel Leary, James Lamount, Capt. John Lyon, John Lukens.

M.

James M'Glaghlin, Robert Merton, Sarah M'Burney, 2. Charles Mullholnd, George Moore, Hon. William M'Clay, Mrs. Mitchell, Adam Miers, Iſaac Martain, Robert Matthews, William Maffitt, Anthony M'Clelland, Henry M'Glathery, William M'Caſhland, William M'Cartney, 2. Hartleſs Murphy, Mary Mathis, Arthur M'Gill, John M'Cullough, Samuel Meaſe, James M'Neill, Simon M'Enney, Robert Murdaugh, John M'Clure, Allan Mountgomery, James Moody, John Moylan, William Menagh, Dr. Charles Moore, Laughlin M'Kerry, John M'Farland, Cloſe Manwill, George M'Gockian, John Martin, John Murray, Daniel M'Curdy, John M'Cullock, Samuel Mathews, Capt. John Morrow, Robert Mowls, Iſabella Moore, John Mearns, Rev. James M'Gahan, William M'Clelland, Hugh M'Caa, Samuel M'Ferran, Elizabeth M'Culloch, Laughlin M'Carry, John M'Connell, James Maus, William Montgomery, Simon M'Inney, Alexander Martin, Thomas M'Cullough, John M'Cullough, Randal M'Allifer, James M'Clenahan, William Menzies, Joſeph Maſon, Miſs Mercer, 2. Thomas M'Cormack, John M'Kean, William M'Mullen, William Marſon, John M'Cauley, Dr. William Martin, Lucy Mathews, Thomas and Charles Moore, John M'Mahin, Peter Maſon, Joſhua Morris, Cato Moiding, John Marſhall, Robert Mathiſon, Edward M'Hendry, Kitty and Polly M'Vicker, John Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Maſon, William Montgomery, Sarah M'Caige, Monſ. Maſſe, Evan Morris, Andrew M'Dowell, Rev. William M'Kee, Andrew M'Clean, Peggy M'Clean (2.) Mariano Molas.

N

Robert Nicol, Adam or William Norris, John Nelſon, Adam Norris, Capt. William Neilſon 2, Chatharine Newman, Hugh Nows, Simon Nathan, William Nicoal, Sarah Nicholls, Daniel Naill.

O

Charles O'Neal, William Owens, George Oliver, J. O'Niell, Jacob Overſtake, Martin Ohler, John O'Conner, Mary Oſwal.

P.

William Purdy, John Parriſh, Samuel Penroſe, Ann Pemberton, Mon. Periſſe, Jane Pilckington, Mr. Parngraft, Silas Pepoon, Thomas Pryor, James Paxton, Robert Parke, Ann Powel Charles Pepper, Pierre Paul Perris, John Perryman, John Pemberton, William Phillips, William Price, Rev. Henry Purcell, Dr. William Plunket, Samuel Preſton, William Parriſh, Ann Pemberton, William Pinkerton (3,) Mathew Pinkerton (2,) Thomas Parto, Capt. Poyade, William Pritchard, John Peoples, P. P. Parniſch.

Q.

James Quinline (3,) Quaſhy.

R.

Thomas Ryan, James Reynolds, Jeremiah Runyan, David Redick, John H. Raginſtine, Henry Rud, Edward Ruſſell, Charles Read, William A. Rind, Lieutenant I. Robiſon, Capt. Hugh Rea, Mary Richie, Levy Rubin, James Ruſſel, William Rook, Elizabeth Rodgers, David Ferguſon Rand, Dr. Rapp, Giles Richards, Paul Richmond, Robert Porch, Adam Rex, Miſs Ann Ryne, Capt. Robert Richards, Capt. Adam Rice, Dr. Thomas Redman (2,) David Reynolds, James Robertſon.

S.

Sam. Shorten, Geo. Swiney, Iſabella Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Rebecca St. Clair, David Stoezer, Elias Stoap, John Stell, Hugh Smith, Walter Stephen, James Sutter, Capt. John Sphoon, John Malcon Stewart, William Sheals, George Savell, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Philip Stols, Capt. Stiles, Rev. Samuel Spragge, William Sadlier (2,) John Shreeve, William Shurlock, *Eaſton* (2.) Miles Sticklen, Andrew Service, I. Shrive, Alexander Sheridan, Charles Shoemaker, Michael Sigmand, Mark Stephenſon, Capt. Levi Stutron, Robert Storey, Captain Steneroland, Edward Tweany, James Smith, Eliza Shallus, Patt Snody, James Spence, Samuel Smith, Richard Sheepſhanks, John Sims, Eleanor Shields, Patt Short, Frederick Sweickhard, John Smith, Major John Story, Samuel Savil, Elizabeth Strong, Conrad Seuport, Samuel Smith (2,) Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, *Pequea*, Ambroſe Simpſon, William Smith, Mon. Sartor, Thomas Stephenſon, Thomas Smith, Saurent Scuitier, James Summers, John Stretton, John Sealbrook, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Nicholas Shreiner, John Stacey.

T.

Meſſrs. J. R. J. Turner, Adam Thompſon, Daniel Trotter, Bernard Toland, Adam Tufford, James Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Edward Tucker, Capt. Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, John Towers, --------- Thompſon, Quinton Tod, Thomas Tweedy, Capt. Samuel Tatem, Margaret Thompſon, William Thompſon, Henry Tipping, Margaret Thompſon, Miſs Mathew Thompſon.

U, and V.

Charles Vancouver, Peter Vuler, Samuel Vanpelt, Mrs. Voloiſe, William Van Phul.

W.

Dr. John Weaver, Capt. John Weidman, James White, Edward Welch, Samuel Wells, William Williams, James Wilſon, James Wanolo, John Williams, James Willſon, William Wilſon (2,) Eleanor Wallis, John William, Burton Wallace, Grace Withers, Richard Willing (3.) Thomas Watſon and Son, Capt. John Weidman, Daniel Williams, Mathew Walker, Hannah Waynman, James Wells, James Wilſon, Capt. James Wilſon, (2,) Elizabeth Woods, William Wilkins, Catharine Wallin, James and John Wilſon, Polly Wells, Dr. Daniel Weiſs, Robert Whitford, Daniel Williams and ſons, Iſaac Woods.

X, and Y.

Joſeph Andre Young, James Young, William or Anna Young, Mr. Young.

Z. William Zans.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly underſtands his buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, book-ſeller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE United States of America having at length eſcaped the impending dangers of anarchy, and having accompliſhed thoſe reſtraints on licenciouſneſs, which are neceſſary to the attainment and preſervation of genuine liberty, the governments of the ſeveral ſtates are left at leiſure to purſue *thoſe means of internal proſperity* in their reſpective affairs, which will bring into uſe and operation the various qualities and capacities of their territories and their people. An object of this nature, in my apprehenſion, of the firſt importance to Pennſylvania, calls for the immediate and unremitted attention of her legiſlature and of every friend of liberty and virtue. In a ſerious attempt to remove an evil and to obtain A GREAT GOOD, it will not be ſuppoſed that any thing diſreſpectful can be intended towards thoſe, whom it is the declared intention *to ſerve*. We may therefore proceed, without apprehenſion, to treat of the ſubject in that plain manner which is neceſſary to obtain our end.

The propagation of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE among the citizens of Pennſylvania who are of GERMAN BIRTH OR EXTRACTION, has become a matter of the firſt neceſſity, and can no longer be neglected in duty to thoſe valuable people themſelves, nor to the public at large. In order perfectly to underſtand the magnitude of this ſubject, and to ſhew our *ſuſpended* advantages in a conſpicuous point of view, it will be neceſſary to go into ſome reflexions on the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the nation from which *part* of them have deſcended, and in which *the remainder* were born.

We are told by the Greek and Roman hiſtorians, that the Germans, long before the birth of our Saviour, were *lovers of liberty, of a martial ſpirit, and of ſingular fidelity*. In later times they are deſcribed, by the accurate and judicious Tacitus, as magnanimous, beneficent and unambitious; and though he terms them high ſpirited and ardent purſuers of their juſt reſentments, yet he aſſures us they were *ſlow to offend*. Such are our *earlieſt* accounts of theſe people, from which it appears that even in their primitive ſtate, the writers of proud and hoſtile nations have aſcribed to them qualities moſt glorious to a people and moſt honorable to individuals.

The hiſtory of modern times, particularly of the three laſt centuries, evinces that theſe reſpectable qualities of the Germans are not loſt. To the zeal and firmneſs of Martin Luther, chriſtendom is conſiderably indebted for the extenſion of the bleſſings of religious light and liberty. William the third, of England (a Prince of German deſcent) wreſted the ſceptre of Britain from the hands of a bigot and a tyrant, effected a glorious revolution in religion and government, and laid the foundations of that perfect liberty which we now enjoy. The illuſtrious houſe of Brandenburg, through a ſucceſſion of Princes, were the great inſtruments of preſerving the proteſtant church on the continent of Europe; and the preſent Emperor of Germany, though born a catholic, has magnanimouſly purſued the ſame deſign, by granting of his own accord to his proteſtant ſubjects a general toleration. Such have been ſome of the uſeful exertions of the Germans, in the greateſt operations in favor of religious and civil liberty.

The illuſtrious Frederick of Pruſſia, eminently diſtinguiſhed in the uſeful arts, in elegant literature and ſcience, ſtands *unparalled in arms*—Puffendorf, *as a great citizen of the world*, and Handel, *as the genius of muſic in human ſhape*, ſurpaſs every competitor in all other countries. To theſe we might add a Van Swieten, a Leibnitz, an Hierſchel, an Euler, a Geſner, a Klopſtock, and a long liſt of names, great in divinity, moraſs, phyſic, law, literature, and every art and ſcience.

The efforts of induſtry and genius in the German nation have been ſucceſsfully applied to ſubjects of the moſt uſeful and curious nature, and among the ſeveral proofs of their diſpoſition and capacity for ſuch purſuits, are the invention of GUN-POWDER, by which the ſuperiority of the European nations over thoſe of the other parts of the world has been, thro' ſeveral centuries, principally maintained; and that of TYPE-FOUNDING, to which, above any other cauſe, are owing our deliverance from ignorance and error, the revival of learning, the progreſs and communication of the arts and ſciences; or, to ſum up the whole in a few words, *the preſent happineſs and dignity of mankind*. Nor have the Germans been deficient in a commercial ſpirit, nor in wiſdom to conduct it with ſafety and advantage, though poſſeſſed of fewer and leſs convenient ſeaports than any great nation of Europe which has ever been reſpectable in foreign trade. The Hanſeatic league was the greateſt, the moſt curious, regular and wiſe combination for the promotion of commerce that the world has ever beheld. While the cities engaged in it obtained all the benefits of domeſtic and foreign trade, for which they aſſociated, they afforded an happy aſſylum for religious and civil liberty, and became the maſters of the ocean.

In order to judge of the inducements to *the benevolent and patriotic* to exert themſelves in the affairs of our German fellow-citizens, let us examine their preſent ſituation in Pennſylvania, and compare it with the picture exhibited by their nation in ancient and modern Europe.

The firſt emigrants from that country arrived in Pennſylvania above a century ago. Being quickly rewarded for their ſingular induſtry by the fruits of their labor accumulating under their hands, and enjoying perfect religious and civil liberty, they were conſtantly followed by many more, till they have become poſſeſſed of numerous and very valuable eſtates in every quarter of the commonwealth, and of the greater part of many townſhips and ſeveral counties. Having been generally drawn from the ſimpleſt and moſt common ſituations in their native country, and having emigrated in moſt inſtances with little but *an able body and an induſtrious diſpoſition*, they have been obliged to apply immediately to laborious employments. In this ſituation they had no time for education, and thought not much about it. Speaking a language different from thoſe, who had greater advantages in regard to learning, they have been prevented from acquiring that information which every hour would otherwiſe have given them. Uſeful and neceſſary knowledge is indeed but little diſſeminated among them. A very large proportion of theſe valuable people are unable to compute by figures the value of their own property, or to read the laws of their country, which are all in the Engliſh language; ſome of them are unable to read the divine leſſons of the holy ſcriptures, though printed in the German language, whereby they loſe a great part of the ineſtimable benefits of living in a time and country bleſſed with religious light. If they have made good parents, dutiful children and valuable citizens, under theſe great diſadvantages, how excellent muſt be *their natural qualities and diſpoſitions*, and how valuable muſt they prove to ſociety, if USEFUL KNOWLEDGE ſhould be more generally diffuſed among them. Though depreſſed by circumſtances the moſt unfavorable, as the citizens of German birth and extraction have evidently been, the hiſtory of religion, philoſophy and phyſic, in the State of Pennſylvania, furniſhes no names ſuperior to the pious and venerable Muhlenberg, the wondrouſly ingenious Rittenhouſe, and the learned and judicious Kuhn.

No part of our community have manifeſted more valuable *fixed characteriſticks* than the body of whom we are treating. They are remarkable for genuine honeſty, the moſt perſevering and laborious induſtry, and the greateſt frugality and ſimplicity in their modes of living. They are careful of their property, averſe to being in debt, and therefore more free from that incumbrance than the Britiſh or Iriſh citizens. Of all our people they are the leaſt addicted to ardent diſtilled liquors. Endowed with a ſtrong turn to the uſeful arts and manufactures, they have *introduced* them into the diſtricts and towns which they inhabit, particularly the northern parts of Philadelphia, Germantown, Bethlehem, Reading and Lancaſter. They are remarkale for the faithful diſcharge of their taxes, their obedience to government, their ſtrict obſervance of morality, and their ſincere attachment to religion. Frugal and free from debauchery in their habits of living, they can marry early, and do ſo with conſtitutions unimpaired by vice or luxury, wherefore they rapidly encreaſe and multiply.

From this ſlight view of the ancient and modern character of the Germans, and of the emigrants from that country now ſettled among us, we truſt we are warranted in affirming, that the Germans are *a rich mine of wealth* to the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The valuable ore lies deep. It requires induſtry and ſkill to extract it from the bowels of the earth, and to refine it in that degree which is neceſſary to prepare it for the convenient, the uſeful, and the elegant purpoſes for which a benevolent providence has evidently deſigned it.

The true method of promoting the proſperity of nations is, to make every exertion which can bring into uſe and operation the various capacities and qualities of their people and their territories. That much may be done in this way in regard to our German fellow-citizens, muſt be as viſible to every Pennſylvanian as the ſhining ſun in his meridian. Yet it may not be amiſs to point out ſome of the advantages which will reſult from ſucceſsful exertions to this great purpoſe. The lovers of mankind will enjoy the pure delight of ſeeing the maſs of human happineſs encreaſed, by the introduction of greater light among a large and meritorious body of their fellow-creatures. As morals and religion naturally follow uſeful knowledge, the friends of virtue and mankind will receive that further gratification. Talents of various kinds, which now lie uſeleſsly wrapt up, as it were, in a napkin, will then be eaſily drawn forth to bleſs the ſtrongminded honeſt German and his family, and to encreaſe the powers and riches of the ſtate. The innumerable treatiſes in their native language upon manufactures, agriculture, law, phyſic, divinity, the circle of the ſciences, and all the arts of peace and war, with which the Empire of Germany really abounds, are now *ſhut up* to very many, whoſe native ſtrength of mind, aided by the ſimpleſt education, might lead them to the moſt uſeful and important reſearches and diſcoveries. Were German *reading, writing and cyphering only* familiar and univerſal among them, a correſpondence with their European relations might eaſily be maintained, which would tend to promote emigrations to this their land of Canaan, beyond any other meaſure that could be purſued. The friendly country, which had received them poor, lowly and uninformed, and had in a ſhort time made them rich, enlightened and powerful, would hold out abundant and irreſiſtible temptations to their European relatives, connections and friends. The tide of emigration from Germany, *that manufactory of men*, which has for ſome time been at a ſtand, would begin to flow in upon us again, and would probably riſe to an height far above what it had ever reached before; nor would it be in the power of the wiſeſt and moſt benevolent of the German Princes, by the moſt generous treatment and the beſt concerted meaſures, to prevent its courſe. They might render the ſituation of their ſubjects as comfortable as they could, but their prodigious numbers, and their conſequent want of profitable employment and room, with the impoſſibility of their riſing *at home* much above the condition in which they were born, would render the ſucceſs and happineſs of their countrymen in America powerful inducements to their emigration. But it cannot be ſuppoſed that every German Prince would have wiſdom enough to ſee, and moderation and goodneſs enough to purſue, the *permanent* intereſts and happineſs of his ſtate (that is of his ſucceſſors and poſterity as well as of himſelf) when it might require an immediate ſacrifice of the revenues he enjoys, or a reduction of the expence and parade of his court. Many, no doubt, would be blind to their true intereſts, and many others, though they clearly perceived them, would, from perſonal vices, purſue their wonted courſe. From this ſuggeſtion of the effects that might be produced in Europe, by our cultivation of the talents of our German fellow-citizens, there ariſes a reflexion highly gratifying to our benevolence and our honeſt pride. It is next to certain, that the apprehenſions of emigration in the minds of the German Princes, will occaſion them to reflect on this dangerous conſequence of their civil and religious oppreſſion, and that from evident policy, though not from inclination, they may extend to their innumerable ſubjects a portion of that tenderneſs, attention and juſtice which they have long and cruelly denied them.

There is one more conſideration of the firſt importance to induce the propagation of *uſeful knowledge* among the Germans in Pennſylvania. They are become ſo very numerous and wealthy, that they muſt, in all future times, return to our legiſlature and to our executive offices a conſiderable proportion of the members. Our elections are very frequent and by ballot, our electors free and equal, and no qualifications but local reſidence and citizenſhip are requiſite in the elected. In a government ſo democratic it is neceſſary that the citizens ſhould poſſeſs an uncommon portion of information. It is dangerous that they ſhould be uninformed. Their tickets may be changed at the door of the houſe of election, if they cannot read them. They will be conſtantly deceived by artful and deſigning men, and they muſt remain without that treaſure of information, which is found in the newspapers of a free country. Thus far of the electors. Equally and indeed much more ſerious is the danger of a want of due knowledge in thoſe who may be elected. On this we ſhall not enlarge. Though we have had ſeveral excellent and very worthy German members of our public bodies, yet there have been others not ſufficiently informed, and we muſt not be unmindful of the real danger to liberty, property and peace, from a repreſentative or executive officer who wants the neceſſary qualifications of wiſdom and knowledge. Diſſeminate more uſeful knowledge among the body of Germans, and let thoſe of them, who have abilities or property, cultivate and adorn their minds by liberal educations, and they will furniſh us with as reſpectable and proper rulers as the deſcendants and emigrants from any other nation upon earth. In a future paper we may conſider how we ſhall moſt advantageouſly purſue the delightful taſk of propagating NECESSARY AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING AND SCIENCE, among our numerous German fellow citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their buſineſs, and hope, by induſtry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-weſt corner of Market and Tenth-ſtreets, where they have for ſale, on the ſhorteſt notice, monuments, tombs, headſtones, chimney-pieces, ſlabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, ſteps, window-heads and ſills.

Stone-work in general done in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually anſwered.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Poſt is now eſtabliſhed between this city and Pittſburg, by the rout of Lancaſter, York-town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greenſberry.

The times of his arrival and ſetting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tueſday, the fifth of next month, and ſet out on the next day (Wedneſday) at 12 o'clock and continue ſo to do *every other week*, until the firſt of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of buſineſs by ſome proprietors, have occaſioned general complaints of the public, which were very diſagreeable to thoſe proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy thoſe complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now eſtabliſhed this Line of Stages, and by a ſtrict attention to our buſineſs, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where paſſengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Burgen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpoſe a good Coach and four good Horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15s; by Powles-Hook 17s6; 150lbs. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers 3d. per mile.

The public may be aſſured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewiſe good Horſes and ſober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, July 7, 1788.

STRAYED away on the fifth inſtant, from Joſhua Cooper's ferry, a dark brown HORSE, ſix years old, about 16 hands high, ſhod all round, has an excellent gait in a carriage, and carries his tail remarkably well, as if it had been nicked; no other particular marks remembered. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by JOSHUA COOPER, at his ferry, oppoſite the city of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey.

THOMAS H. M'CALLA.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland, and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log meſſuage and a ſtone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premiſes; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Eſq; and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Aſhton, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 15th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock P. M. a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion, containing 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands now or late of John Stengis and David Davis.

One other tract or piece of land joining the above deſcribed tract, containing 10 acres and 136 perches; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands of Peter Matſon.

And one other piece of (meadow) land, adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing four acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Ingles and Eleaner his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain Pieces or Tracts of Land, the firſt containing fifty-ſeven acres and ſixty one perches, bounded by Perkiomen Creek, the other containing thirty-five acres and an half, bounded by lands of Evan Reeſe and William Connelly. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Reeſe and Hannah his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CHARLESTON, July 14.

Mr. Laurens has now (7th July, 1788) growing at Mepkin plantation upwards of 1600 plants of the Huntingdon root, all in flourishing condition. The ſeeds were put in the ground from the 16th to the 24th of April laſt; many of the roots are now from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and appear as if they would weigh at leaſt 6 or 7lb. He has already gathered of the leaves more than ſixty buſhels packed, and the ſecond growth of leaves is fit to pluck; he expects to have many more gatherings before October. The leaf boiled is to the taſte a high flavored ſpinage. Cows, calves, deer and ſheep, eat them with great eagerneſs, and fatten.

The ſuckers gathered from the roots have been boiled and eaten with great ſatisfaction. The roots, it is probable, will be much better.

This root was formerly called Mangel Wurzel, and Root of Scarcity. Every prudent planter will endeavour to import and plant next year ſome of the ſeed.

July 18. A correſpondent, who has been informed that olives and capers can be raiſed in this ſtate, recommends our cultivating them, as from the former we can extract an oil which will always find a ſale both at home and abroad, and each article when pickled will find a vent in moſt parts of the globe.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Laſt Wedneſday night came on the moſt violent ſtorm ever experienced here at this ſeaſon of the year.---The wind at N. N. E. blew with unabated fury (accompanied with heavy rain) for upwards of twelve hours, which occaſioned a moſt dreadful inundation of the ſea, that deluged all the wharves, ſtores, and low grounds near the baſon at Fell's-point, producing a ſcene of deveſtation and horror not to be deſcribed. The induſtrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterpriſe, in one moment, deſtroyed by the rage of combined elements---immenſe quantities of ſugar, rice, ſalt, dry goods, and other valuable merchandiſe, were entirely ruined.---The damage cannot at preſent be aſcertained with preciſion; but it is eſtimated at fifty thouſand pounds ſpecie. While the contemplative mind, reflecting on the awfulneſs of the ſcene, which diſplayed the amazing power of the *God of Nature*, and the feebleneſs of man, gratitude towards *him*, who "rules the whirlwinds and directs the ſtorm," muſt have been excited in every feeling breaſt---that the wind and waves were mercifully reſtrained from further ravages.

July 29. In the late calamitous inundation (announced in our laſt) Mr. James Mackintoſh unfortunately loſt his life: In croſſing a wharff overwhelmed with water, he was ſwept, by the force of the waves, into an adjacent dock, where he periſhed. This youth, ſcarce 20 years old, was a native of Scotland, and promiſed fair, by his application to buſineſs, and his uniform and amiable deportment, to become an ornament to ſociety. On Friday his body was taken up, and on Saturday reſpectfully depoſited in the Preſbyterian new burying ground.

We have general accounts, from various quarters, of great damage having been done by the violent ſtorm on Thurſday laſt. It is aſſerted that 40 ſail of veſſels, large and ſmall, were, on that day, forced aſhore at Norfolk.

BOSTON, July 23.

A correſpondent cannot help lamenting the neglect which the virtuous and oppreſſed minority of Rhode-Iſland now experience from the fœderaliſts of the other ſtates. Did the people recollect what they ſuffer from their political and mad oppoſers, they could not thus neglect them. They ought to be reſpected as the greateſt champions for the honor, intereſt and happineſs of America now on the continent. Their exertions have been unremitted---and at the riſque of life, liberty and property, they have oppoſed a torrent of corruption and knavery---and by their exertions have kept the "holy flame" of fœderaliſm from being extinguiſhed in that ſtate. When the virtuous Boſtonians were oppreſſed by their enemies, the good men in every part of the continent gave them ſuccour and conſolation---now the virtuous fœderaliſts of that ſtate have an equal claim upon their brethren.

"Thoſe whom God wills for deſtruction he firſt makes mad"---is an obſervation verified in the recent conduct of the majority of the citizens of Rhode-Iſland.---That ſtate, from its central ſituation---its harbours, &c. had a right to expect to derive greater benefits from the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution, than any other ſtate in America---according to its extent. The other ſmall ſtates in the union, ſaw *their* ſecurity amply provided for in the conſtitution, and they have adopted it *unanimouſly*: But this one---although in the Fœderal Senate ſhe would have a *thirteenth* part of the controul of the genetal government---when in reality ſhe has not a two-hundredth part of the wealth or territory of the continent, and will not defray a fiftieth part of the general expences---becauſe the conſtitution provides againſt the introduction of *paper money* &c. has the folly to reject it. The conſequence muſt be its deſtruction as a ſeparate government.

July 28. By the laſt advices from France it appears, that the civil commotions, which have for ſome time paſt agitated that kingdom, have not ſubſided in the leaſt degree; the determined reſolution of its various Parliaments, ſupported as they are by the people, keeping equal pace with the magnanimity and preſeverance of its illuſtrious monarch, though having at his command a body of near 300,000 troops.

The French fleet, which we mentioned ſome time ſince, as being ordered to paſs the hurricane ſeaſons in this port, may be ſhortly expected to arrive here.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

We hear, that on Monday ſome perſons were apprehended in this city paſſing counterfeit bills of this ſtate of the firſt emiſſion; alſo offering Canada army bills for negociation, ſigned *Dorcheſter*, which are alſo counterfeit; they appear to have been manufactured at Vermont; the perſons, after examination before a magiſtrate, were committed for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 6.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. Colin delivered a ſermon in the Swediſh Church, from the following words, "If I forget thee, O! Jeruſalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jeruſalem above my chief joy." Pſalm 37, verſes 5 and 6. In this diſcourſe the Doctor enforced the duty, and diſplayed the advantages of PATRIOTISM in a moſt elegant and original manner, and concluded by taking notice of the preſent happy ſituation of the United States in the adoption of the Fœderal government.

Before and after the ſermon ſeveral fœderal odes, which had been previouſly ſet to muſic, were performed by a band, accompanied by voices. The whole of this ſacred and patriotic entertainment was conducted in ſuch a manner as to give the higheſt pleaſure to a crouded and reſpectable audience. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Colin, for this contribution to the order and happineſs of the United States, in addition to many others which he has given during the late controverſy upon the ſubject of the fœderal government.

The *alterations* (not amendments) of the fœderal conſtitution propoſed by the Convention of New-York, ſays a correſpondent, are ſo numerous, that if it were poſſible to admit them, they would annihilate the conſtitution, and throw the United States not only back again into anarchy, but introduce poverty, miſery, bloodſhed and ſlavery into every ſtate in the union. The authors of theſe alterations would do well to put on match coats and aſſociate with the lawleſs Indians who inhabit the borders of the weſtern lakes. They have not ſenſe enough to frame, or underſtand a ſyſtem of government fit for a civilized nation.

Should Virginia give a Preſident, and Maſſachuſets a Vice-Preſident to the United States, Pennſylvania ſhould certainly come in for the honor of being the ſeat of the fœderal government. Her central ſituation, her active fœderal ſpirit, which ſet the whole union in motion in favor of the conſtitution upon its firſt promulgation, her numerous reſources for arts and manufactures, and the connection of her name with the original ſplendor and fame of Congreſs, all ſtrongly mark her as the moſt proper ſtate for the new government of the United States.

The town of Manchester has doubled its inhabitants within theſe laſt thirty years, and chiefly from the profits of the COTTON manufactory. 18000 perſons have been thrown out of buſineſs in that town by the late failures, ſo extenſive was the employment that uſeful manufactory gave to the labouring part of the community. There is nothing to prevent the manufactory of cotton being carried on more extenſively and more profitably in Philadelphia than in Manchester. Think of this, ye landlords of unoccupied houſes, and ye owners of unimproved lots. It is by employing your money in eſtabliſhing this and other manufactories in our city, that you will render your eſtates productive, and at the ſame time render an eſſential ſervice to your country. The capital of one East-India ſhip with her cargoe, employed in the cotton manufactory, would in ſeven years build one hundred houſes, and probably call into exiſtence above one thouſand human beings to partake of rational happineſs.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform our readers, that in many parts of New Jerſey the harveſt has been gathered in without the aſſiſtance of the *liquid fire* of the Weſt-Indies---A drink, compoſed of two table-ſpoonfuls of molaſſes, one of vinegar, and a tea-ſpoonful of ginger, with a quart of water, has been found by experience to be more cooling and ſtrengthening than all the mixtures with rum that ever have been invented.

We are happy to inform our readers further, that not more than two thirds of the quantity of ſpirituous liquors have been entered into the Exciſe Office of this city this year, that were entered laſt year,----and that the demand for malt liquors has encreaſed in proportion to the diminiſhed conſumption of ſpirits.

There were formerly, we are told, *twelve* breweries in Boſton, and only *two* diſtilleries, there are now *thirty-two* diſtilleries, and *not one* brewery in that town. For ſhame, for ſhame, ſiſter Boſton!---From the age of this town (being our elder ſiſter) we had a right to expect ſhe would ſet her younger ſiſters a better example.

On Thurſday laſt, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Powder-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Roberts, in Lower Merion, ſuppoſed to contain about 60 lbs. of powder, was blown up, occaſioned by one Richard Sills taking a chiſſel to empty the mortars, whereby he was driven up to the roof, and ſo much hurt that he lived but 12 hours after. All his clothes were burnt, and his fleſh was as black as a coal. It is remarkable, about four weeks ago a mill that ſtood on the ſame ſpot was blown up, with 150 lbs. of powder. Luckily there was no perſon near it at that time.

On Wedneſday laſt, agreeably to regular appointment, a Commencement was celebrated at the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, with the cuſtomary ſolemnities. The Truſtees and Faculty met early in the Apparatus Chamber, to adjuſt ſome preliminary buſineſs. A little after 10 o'clock they paſſed in Proceſſion, followed by the Graduates, into the Public Hall, where a very reſpectable Aſſembly had already convened. Immediately after, the Honorable the Vice-Preſident, and members of the Supreme Executive Council, entered and took their ſeats. The Rev. the Preſident of New-Jerſey College, the Clergy of the city, and many other perſons of eminence, were alſo preſent.

After the performance of an anthem, vocal and inſtrumental muſic coaleſcing, the Provoſt delivered a ſolemn prayer adapted to the occaſion. Then the following exerciſes took place in their appointed order.

A Latin ſalutatory Oration---in which was ſhown the ſupreme advantage of a virtuous education and that purity and good manners in youth are the only ſure grounds of ſucceſs and eminence in literature. By Mr. James Robins.

An Oration on the benefits redounding to the community from *Agriculture*;---the pleaſure and reſpectability of the life of an intelligent Farmer. By Mr. Abijah Davis.

A deſcriptive Oration on the *Philoſopical* knowledge of *Nature*, particularly with regard to thoſe ſubjects and ſcenes in the creation, which are obvious to every rational inquirer.---The exquiſite entertainment and profit which attend the ſtudy of this branch. By Mr. William Hewſon.*

A Diſcourſe, in which were pourtrayed the gradual advances of civilization, ſocial manners, and government:---the influence, in particular, which the *tillage of the earth* and rural employments have upon theſe---the pleaſing proſpects that now open on this country. By Mr. William Morris.

A Forenſic Diſputation, concerning the exiſtence of that general kingdom of nature, called "*the Material World.*"---Denied by Mr. James P. Wilſon---Affirmed by Mr. Nathaniel Harris. The arguments of the diſputants were managed on metaphyſical principles.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the aforenamed young gentlemen, including the Salutatory Speaker, viz. Abijah Davis and Nathaniel Harris, of New-Jerſey, William Hewſon, Michael Keppele and William Morris, of Philadelphia, James Robins, of Maryland, and James P. Wilſon, of the Delaware State.

The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Phyſic:---James Beatty and John M'Clellan, of Pennſylvania, Reverdy Ghiſelin, of Maryland, William Parker, A. M. of South-Carolina, Francis Bowes Sayre and Henry Stuber, A. M. of Philadelphia.

Thoſe graduates had not only finiſhed their ſtudies under very able practitioners, but attended the ſeveral Courſes of Lectures given by the Medical Profeſſors; likewiſe the Courſes in Natural Philoſophy; and agreeably to the rules of the Univerſity---particularly the Medical Inſtitutions---they had undergone both private and public examinations, as ſtrict as thoſe obſerved in regard to the other candidates.

The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Robert Patterſon, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity, Rev. Henry Waddell, of New-Jerſey, Samuel Prioleau, of South-Carolina, Joſeph Millar, of the Delaware State, Philip Phyſic, of Philadelphia, and John Gemmil.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Nicholas Baker Waters, M. B. of Philadelphia. This gentleman had prepared, and ſubmitted to the examination of the Governors of the Univerſity, the Faculty, and ſuch other learned perſons as might think proper to examine it, a Latin Diſſertation or Eſſay---"*Tentamen Medicum Inaugurale, de Scarlatina Cynanchica.*"

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Robert Blackwell, the Rev. Nicholas Colin, and the Rev. Samuel Jones, in conſideration of their abilities and eminence in life.

Valedictory Orations----On the eſtabliſhment of univerſities and public ſeminaries of learning:---Hiſtory thereof:---General utility.---A ſolemn taking of leave. By Mr. Michael Keppele.

A parting charge to the Graduates---excitements to perſeverance in ſtudy---the exalted pleaſure of being truly good and uſeful, as well as learned. By the Provoſt.

Short addreſs to the Hon. the Truſtees, and the reſt of the audience; and concluding prayer. By the Vice-Provoſt.

Sublime muſical ſelections, vocal and inſtrumental.

The Univerſity is under great obligations to Mr. ADGATE, who conducted the muſic on this occaſion, heightening much the entertainment of the day; and to the gentlemen who aſſiſted him; but *particularly* to the young ladies.

On Thurſday, the 14th of July, died, at Bloomſbury, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, Mrs. MARY CLAYPOOLE, wife of Mr. *David C. Claypoole*, of this city.

On Saturday, the 30th of July, departed this life, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. DEBORAH DAVID, the amiable conſort of Mr. *John David*, of this city, and on the Sunday following her remains were interred in Chriſt Church Burial Ground, attended by a great number of reſpectable citizens. During a lingering diſorder, ſhe exhibited a truly chriſtian fortitude, and in the laſt awful moment, met the King of Terrors without fear or amazement; triumphantly ſaying, O Death! where is thy ſting?---O Grave! where is thy victory? In the ſocial duties of wife and parent ſhe ſhone conſpicuous, and has left a numerous train of relatives and acquaintance to mourn the loſs of a much valued Friend.

"*On this ſide, and on that, we ſee our friends*
"*Drop off like leaves in autumn; the cup*
"*Goes round, and who ſo cunning as to put it by?*"

The following letter from the Reverend Doctor Nevil Maſkelyne, *Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich, to his Excellency Dr.* Franklin, *will inform the public of the ſucceſs of Mr. Churchman's ſcheme for the diſcovery of Longitude.*

Greenwich, March 3, 1788.

SIR,

ON the ſecond of May, laſt year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compaſs, by Mr. Churchman, of Philadelphia, of which you deſired my opinion. As he at the ſame time ſent another ſimilar paper to the Board of Longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think I could properly ſend you my private opinion, till that of the Board had been taken. I have now the pleaſure to acknowledge the favor of your letter, and to acquaint you that the Board of Longitude conſidered it laſt Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been publiſhed in the Berlin Memoirs, for 1757, from two poles not diametrically oppoſite, by the learned Mr. Leonard Euler, in a mathematical and maſterly manner. The obſervations of variation at ſea, owing to the iron work in the ſhip, and arms on board, are liable to great uncertainty, ſo that differences have been found of ſix degrees in the Engliſh channel.

There will be a great difference often, according as the ſhip is put on one or the other tack, owing to the ſoft iron on board becoming temporary magnets, from the effect of the earth as a great magnet. Magnetic rocks at ſea will diſturb the magnet, and ſevere cold in northern regions ſeems occaſionally to render it torpid, though it recovers itſelf again. On all theſe accounts, and ſome others not leſs important, the variation of the compaſs cannot be conſidered as a general method of finding the longitude at ſea, and ſcarce of any uſe that way, now we have ſo much better methods of attaining the end.

Mr. Churchman's ſuppoſition of a gradual change of the magnetic poles, without offering any probable phyſical hypotheſis to account for it, muſt be conſidered as a mere hypotheſis. You, Sir, who are ſo well able to judge of philoſophical matters, and phyſical cauſes, will, I have little doubt, join in opinion with the late Dr. Halley, as I do, that the gradual change of the magnetic poles cannot be properly accounted for from any gradual changes of the quntity, metalic ſtate, or magnetiſm, or tranſlation of the iron, or iron ore in the bowels of, or diffuſed through the ſurface of the earth. Dr. Halley's hypotheſis of four poles, two belonging to an outer ſhell, and two to an inner nucleus, moveable about the axis with leſs velocity of rotation than the outer ſhell, is very ingenious, and well calulated to get over this difficulty. Obſervations both of the variation and dip of the needle, made throughout your continent, would be of uſe to throw light on this matter.

Mr. Churchman might have been well ſatisfied with the judgments of ſuch able men and good philoſophers as Mr. Ewing and Mr. Rittenhouſe. Mr. Dillwhynn ſent me another of his propoſals, with the diſputes between him and the principal mathematicians with you, for the Royal Society, which I forwarded there. I hope you receive, I mean your Philoſophical Society, my Greenwich Obſervations, now publiſhed up to the end of 1786, and publiſhed annually. They are ordered you by the Council. I ſhall be gratified by the continuance of the preſent of your memoires, if thought proper, and am ſenſible of the honor of being a member. Your further correſpondence will do honor to,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,
And old friend,
N. MASKELYNE.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A RECEIPT *for* BITTERS, *to prevent the Fever and Ague, and all other Full Fevers.*

TAKE of common meadow calamus, cut into ſmall pieces, of rue, wormwood, and camomile or centaury or horehound, of each two ounces, add to them a quart of ſpring-water, and take a wine glaſs full of it every morning faſting. This cheap and excellent infuſion is far more effectual than raw ſpirits, or the ſtrongeſt bitters made with ſpirits, in preventing fevers, and never ſubjects the perſons who uſe it to an offenſive breath, or to the danger of contracting a love for ſpirituous liquors.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, who are deſirous of eſtabliſhing *A Society for promoting Agriculture and encourage domeſtic Manufactures*, are requeſted to meet at the SCHOOL-HOUSE in Whitemarſh, on SATURDAY, the ninth inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Montgomery, Auguſt 1, 1788.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the iſland of Angleſea, who took paſſage for Philadelphia in 1768, be ſtill living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly underſtands the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, Auguſt 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June laſt, two ſtray HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots on his back, trots. The other ſuppoſed to be 8 years old, the ſame colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

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* Elder ſon to William Hewſon, F. R. S. the eminent Anatomiſt, ſo well known among men of ſcience, and ſo juſtly eſteemed an ornament of that profeſſion, to which, by his too minute reſearches, he unfortunately died a martyr.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors* for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

KUCHER,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25, 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

West-Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 9th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Pikeland, containing 32 acres and 90 perches, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Adam Moses, Michael Wisler and others; taken in execution as the estate of James Boyle, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the township of East-Town, containing 26 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Joshua Smedley, Caleb Smedley and others; taken in execution as the estate late of John Butler, deceased, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Marlborough, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock and others; taken in execution as the estate late of William Chalfant, deceased, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branson and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, but rather supposed to be stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, in Newtown, Chester county, within one mile of Newtown Square, on the night of the 20th instant, a dark brown HORSE, with no natural marks, seven years old, about fourteen hands and one inch high, shod before, and one shoe on behind, when taken, he was round bodied, square buttocked, long neck, with a neat head, much Roman nosed, trots fast and canters well. Any person who will give information of said HORSE, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and the same value for the thief if taken, when convicted, by GEORGE HUNTER.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 9th of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Jacob Wirtz, in Potts-town, a valuable two story brick house, and lot of ground, situate in Potts-town, containing in breadth on Main-street, about 120 feet, and extending in depth about 300 feet, late the estate of George Boone, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Roman History.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

II. Subscribers to pay *One Dollar* each at subscription, to enable the publisher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publisher to repay the money, if a sufficient number of subscribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are published, bound so as to match the preceding volumes. Subscribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the last, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate such as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in six octavo volumes) a subscription is also open for the four last volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete sets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the first volume to be paid on subscribing, and the price of the second at the delivery of the first, &c.

V. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and booksellers the usual allowance.

*** Those who wish to encourage this undertaking will please to forward their subscriptions, as expeditiously as possible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publisher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-street, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be struck off may be ascertained, as the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for. 6w.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the subscriber's inclosure, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is so long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen shirt, a pair of striped trowsers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf-skin shoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated last winter for the small pox, and the place can be seen on his left arm. He ran away this spring, was put in Easton goal, and sold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave six dollars to a lawyer to help them to set him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From these circumstances I have reason to suspect he is gone that way, as they were such good friends to him. Whoever takes up said slave and puts him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Dorchester county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last Easter Monday from the subscriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely smooth skin Negroe, when closely examined stammers in his speech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, spare and active, has a remarkable scar on one side of his face, the consequence of a scald, has worked some time in a blacksmith's shop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is supposed they intend to New-Jersey; any person that will secure the said Negroes in any goal, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. § 4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-street, third door below Chestnut-street,

The *American Museum,*

For *June*, 1788, being the last number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is presumed, satisfy those who have not examined it, of its utility and the justice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, *that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement.* By continuing to prosecute the plan with similar assiduity and discernment, the merit of your Museum must ultimately become as well known in some countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can scarcely fail of procuring you an ample compensation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: insomuch, that I could heartily desire copies of the Museum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be spread through every city, town, and village in America. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With sincere wishes for the success of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The subscription for the American Museum, is *eighteen shillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the present year on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now published in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All persons indebted are required to pay at the State Treasury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of August next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treasury-Office, June 18, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residue of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale, or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

RAN away on the 11th inst. from the subscriber, an Irish Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a good house-linen shirt, ticklenburg jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, good beaver hat, a pair of new shoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have ONE SHILING reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3037.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Supplement to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 3038.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the commissioners of the county of Chester by the collectors, that they cannot obtain the taxes due on the following estates, as have been assessed on them for the payment of the several sums which they are charged with, agreeable to the several tax laws of this commonwealth, and the owners have hitherto neglected to appear and discharge the same, viz.

	Acres.	County Tax, 1781. £. s. d.	County Tax, 1782. £. s. d.	County Tax, 1783. £. s. d.	County Tax, 1785. £. s. d.	County Tax, 1786. £. s. d.	County Tax, 1787. £. s. d.	Pennsylvania Line or Send Class Te. £. s.	Effective supply Tax in Specie, 1781. £. s. d.	Effective and Additional Supplies, and Funding Tax, in State Money 1781. £. s. d.	Effective Supply Tax 1782. £. s. d.	Federal Supply Tax 1783. £. s. d.	Funding & redemption Bills of Credit, 1783. £. s. d.	Funding Tax, 1785. £. s. d.	Funding Tax, 1786. £. s. d.	Funding Tax, 1787. £. s. d.	Sum Total in Specie. £. s. d.	Sum Total in State Money. £. s. d.
CHESTER Township.																		
Francis Richardson's Estate, house and lots,						1 8	9	1 19 6					9 6		2 6	3 2	12 7 6	2 4 3
Doctor Jackson's, ditto, ditto,						1 8	8	5 3 3					9 6		2 5	2 0	2 17 5	
Jacob Byers, - -	25							3 18 9									2 5 2	
Edward Bonsall one lot,																	0 18 9	0 7 0
James Sparks,																	1 19 6	
Jeptha Lightfoot, - -	230							3 18 9									5 3 3	
Isaac Salkeld's estate, house and lot,																	0 18 2	
David Cowpland's estate, ditto,																	0 15 8	
Doctor Jacob Tobin, ditto.																		
CHARLESTOWN Township.																	8 12 10	
Thomas Rostier. - -	179																	
CONCORD Township.																		
James Marshall. - -	450	2 2 6	1 11 4	0 2 1													10 10 3	25 0 5
LOWER CHICHESTER Township.																		
Joseph Gamble, - -	5				0 1 8	0 0 9											3 6 1	0 17 9
Curtis and Peter Grubb, one lot,					0 1 8	0 0 8											1 9 6	0 7 3
John Pedrick's estate, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											1 15 10	0 13 6
Richard Flower's ditto, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											1 2 2	0 4 6
Benjamin Ford's ditto, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 7 6	0 1 3
Emanuel Grubb, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 15 8	0 5 8
William Ford, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 0 9
Joseph Few, ditto,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Eleanor Stow,					0 1 5	0 0 6											0 2 8	0 1 0
Pyle and Nichols, malt house and wharf,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Richard Dutton,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
James Withey,					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Captain M'Keever, one lot.					0 1 5	0 0 6											0 2 8	0 1 0
WEST CALN Township.					0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
James Douglass, - -	260				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
John Douglass, - -	60				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
John Wilson, - -	164				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
John and Isaac M'Cammon,	30				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Thomas or Samuel Lightfoot,	100				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
Robert Goff, - -	100				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
James Hambilton, - -	50				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
Thomas Jones, - -	60				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
John Duncan, - -	126				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
John Boyd, - -	84				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
John Sook, - -	60				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
Elias Linkenauger, - -	117				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
John Whitehill, - -	100				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
—— Hopkins, - -	119				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
EAST-TOWN Township.																		
Israel Morris, - -	75				0 1 5	0 0 6											0 2 8	0 1 0
Margaret Junkin. - -	125				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
EAST FALLOWFIELD Township.																		
Elizabeth Carrol, - -	50				0 1 5	0 0 6											0 2 8	0 1 0
John Bentley, - -	200				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Patrick Carson, - -	150				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
Deborah Harlon, - -	35				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0
Jesse Marsh, - -	50				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 2 8	0 1 0
John Powel, - -	276				0 0 8	0 0 3											0 14 0	0 5 0

...ge. It be transplanted to the more favorable situation of the College, and may be thus cultivated to bless their country with the fruits, which a benevolent Providence has enabled them to produce. The state of Connecticut has steadily and carefully pursued the

...cere advice. When ... get money and lands, let them remember that nothing will better enable their children to keep their property, than being taught to read and write in German and English—as also to cypher. And if they acquire a good deal of property, they should buy

...ng ... a little l...

...retreat; may I observed that even men, from whom better conduct ought to have been expected, have taken part against the officer, by saying they that ought to be allowed to regale themselves on such occasions, and that the booths were very convenient for the men after standing under arms; so that we see that the frequent sight of bad practices, by becoming familiar, even corrupt good men.

...to read in evenings, in bad ...ey will find a little money ...ke buying *good seed wheat*, ...e a crop of virtue, and mo... ...rd against rogues, to keep ...more. Their children will ... their property, if they are ...ho have been taught know... ...get it from them. It will ...rds to *the younger part* of ...n, like that of all young ...an that of their parents. ... the latter, but youth and ... danger. The young peo... ... by which their fathers got ...*nd frugality* by which they ...*tion* by which their parents ...dence of their neighbours. ...aised their situation in life, ...ey must also endeavour to ..., and get *more property* for ... Young men should have ...e and well directed. They ...stinguish themselves in the ...ery thing that is right and ... or their business well, for ...c good, keeping free from ... and all those things which ...n, and dispose every body

...modern character of the ...st estimable qualities of the ... and since our German fel... ...dants) who have come to ...scovered the clearest proofs ... but have not yet received ...cessary to bring all those ...let such of them as have ...nd property, and let us, ...r nations, *all heartily join* ...h a system of measures, as ... the propagation of useful ...cience, and the advance... numerous and valuable bo...

LANTHROPOS.

...ILIOUS.

...ising or true, than that a man ...soft profound ignorance of ma... ...on can be assigned for such ob... ...he trouble to think with a lit... ...ction and liberality, than is ... objects of our attention and ...judices, unfortunately for the ...al effect on our thoughts, and ... much that the annals of the ...ances, which fully evince that ...int of faith, will take a thou...

... that the idea of what we call ...ade use of by every body who ... a republican government) has ...e, and the thoughts of getting ...tmost comfort to my mind; as ... be a hand-maid, but the sole ... a natural defence to my coun...ness to scenes of intemperance ..., yet I never had a thought ... nature of things, take place, ...ur militia law.

...servations, and giving the sub...sideration, I begin to stagger ...sity of militia laws—at any ... concluding that your remarks ...ality and religion.

... fight to behold the shocking ...ountry there is not an idle old ... does not resort to this place of ... on the parade (just to answer ...stead of guns, and their of... ... will, if the field where they ... see not less than fifty booths ...d good order, for the purposes ... will often also see the officers ...g, which gives no small coun...

... mostly all who are lovers of ...ey and credit they brought ...e rest of the day and evening ...ness, profane swearing, quar... ...id truth, that we see young ... have had the advantage of a ...ing school of vice and immo... ... before they arrive to a state

...n taken place in the minds of ...e late war; I can well recol... ...of an unlicenced person selling ... gave universal alarm, and the ...ade it a business immediately ...y men would dare to bring a ..., or any other public place to ...ppen to be present, would go ... there and disperse them; but ...schools of wickedness and im... ...ve seen a Justice of the Peace, ...after-field, abused and obliged

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the [illegible] the last general election, as a Candidate for the [illegible] same time, for the continuance [illegible] ment of Sheriff at the next ge[illegible] acknowledged with gratitude, [illegible]

Your moſt ob[illegible]

To the *Freeholder[illegible]* for the City and C[illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with you[illegible] in placing me ſo high on t[illegible] and as his time expires at the [illegible] nuance of your favours, by el[illegible] Which favor will be acknowle[illegible]

Your much obli[illegible]

J[illegible]

Good Burr

MADE an[illegible]

Daniel Byrnes

On the north ſide of So[illegible]

AS Daniel Byrnes has bee[illegible] Milling Buſineſs, and in[illegible] may reaſonably be ſuppoſed he h[illegible] the quality of ſuch ſtones, there[illegible] depend on bring ſupplied with ſt[illegible] as will ſuit the part of the count[illegible]

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh[illegible]

Muſtard & Chocol[illegible]

The manufactory of Muſtard a[illegible] by the late *W. & M. Nor[illegible]*

JOHN HA[illegible]

Who has for ſale, WHOLESAL[illegible] on the ſouth ſide of Market-[illegible] Front and Second-ſtreets. A[illegible] higheſt price for any quantity [illegible]

Philadelphia, July 28, 178[illegible]

K U C[illegible]

And the Executor of DA[illegible]

Have for SALE, at the *New Suga[illegible]* at their *Store*, in Second-ſtreet, [illegible] next door to Mr. Thomas Morr[illegible]

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muſcovado ditto,
Sugar-houſe Melaſſe[illegible]

N. B. The Executor of D. Schi[illegible] in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſt-chur[illegible]

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE [illegible]

THE time of a L[illegible] about 13 years of Age, fit[illegible] is a good lad, and ſold for no fault[illegible] for him at preſent. The freight w[illegible] wet goods will be taken in payment[illegible]

July 29, 1788. †

CAME to the plantation of the [illegible] townſhip, Montgomery count[illegible] laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hand[illegible] to come, prove property, pay charge[illegible]

July 25, 1788. †

W[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Levari F[illegible] expoſed to public ſale, on Satu[illegible] next, at one o' clock in the afternoo[illegible] age, plantation and Tract of Land[illegible] Pikeland, containing 32 acres and [illegible] or leſs, bounded by lands of Adam [illegible] others; taken in execution as the e[illegible] be ſold, by ¶ EZEKI[illegible]

W[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria F[illegible] expoſed to public ſale, on Mon[illegible] next, at one o' clock in the aftern[illegible] pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in [illegible] containing 26 acres, more or leſs, [illegible] Smedley, Caleb Smedley and others, [illegible] eſtate late of John Butler, deceaſed, [illegible]

¶ EZEKI[illegible]

We[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Levari F[illegible] expoſed to public ſale, on Tue[illegible] next, at one o' clock in the afternoo[illegible] age, Plantation and Tract of Land, [illegible] Weſt-Marlborough, containing 100 [illegible] by lands of Henry Hayes, Joſeph Pe[illegible] execution as the eſtate late of Will[illegible] to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKI[illegible]

We[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Fa[illegible] expoſed to public ſale, on Satur[illegible] next, at one o' clock in the afternoon[illegible] age, Plantation and Tract of Land, [illegible] Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acre[illegible] bounded by lands now or late of Sam[illegible] and others; ſeized and taken in exe[illegible] James Hockley and wife, and to be [illegible]

¶ EZEKI[illegible]

EIGHT DOLLA[illegible]

STRAYED or ſtolen, but rather[illegible] the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Newt[illegible] one mile of Newtown Square, on th[illegible] a dark brown HORSE, with no na[illegible] about fourteen hands and one inch[illegible] ſhoe on behind, when taken, he wa[illegible] tocked, long neck, with a neat head[illegible] faſt and canters well. Any perſon [illegible] ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may[illegible] FOUR DOLLARS, and the ſame [illegible] when convicted, by

GEO[illegible]

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Wirtz, in Potts-town, [illegible]

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

| | | |